

## Canadian delegation arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Canadian parliamentary delegation arrived in Amman on Saturday for a six-day visit to Jordan and meetings with the speaker and members of the Lower House of Parliament. The delegation members will also hold talks with Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Daudin, Foreign Minister Taber Al Masri and other officials. They will also visit the Martyrs' Monument and the Baqaa refugee camp and tour Jerash and other archaeological sites in the Kingdom. A spokesman for the Canadian embassy in Amman told the Jordan Times that the six-member delegation will spend three days in Jordan before visiting the occupied Arab territories for two days after which they will return to Jordan. He said that the delegation was making the visit at the invitation of the Lower House of Parliament.

# Jordan Times

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## King congratulates Sheikh Khalifa

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday sent a cable to the emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, congratulating him on the anniversary of his assumption of constitutional power. The King wished Sheikh Khalifa continuing good health and the people of Qatar further progress and prosperity.

## Iraqi leader meets Khatib

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein received here on Saturday Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib who is currently on an official visit to Iraq. The meeting was attended by Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information Latif Jassim. Mr. Khatib arrived here on Wednesday at the head of a Jordanian delegation.

## Post office to receive job applications

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Saturday held a regular meeting chaired by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and approved a decision by which postal offices would receive applications for government vacancies addressed to the Civil Service Commission. The Cabinet also discussed other issues and took appropriate decisions.

## Gorbachev back in Moscow from Baltic

MOSCOW (R) — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev returned to Moscow on Saturday after a tour of the Soviet Baltic states, TASS news agency reported. He visited Latvia and Estonia but said he would not go to Lithuania as he had already visited it before he became Communist Party leader nearly two years ago. At the start of the tour, Moscow Radio said he would also visit Lithuania.

## Kahane retains U.S. citizenship

NEW YORK (AP) — Rahi Meir Kahane has won a court fight to retain his U.S. citizenship when a federal judge ruled that he never intended to give it up when he was elected to Israel's parliament. The State Department stripped Kahane of his citizenship in October 1985, more than a year after his election to the Israeli Knesset. The government said his election constituted voluntary expatriation with the intent to relinquish his citizenship.

## Protesters battle police in Peshawar

PESHAWAR (R) — Demonstrators battled with police and set vehicles ablaze Saturday on the third day of protests after a lorry bomb blast on Thursday killed at least 12 people and injured more than 60, witnesses said. They said the police fired tear gas and made baton charges to break up crowds of protesters, who accused authorities of failing to provide security from frequent bomb blasts in the region bordering Afghanistan.

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# 4,000 Syrian soldiers moving towards west Beirut

Karami explains accord to quell militia war

Gemayel rejects intervention as unconstitutional

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Syrian tanks rumbled towards west Beirut from Syrian-held east Lebanon on Saturday to try to quell fierce militia battles in which more than 200 people have been killed in the past week.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami told reporters in Damascus the armoured column was on the move.

"Syrian reinforced mechanised forces backed by commando units moved towards west Beirut today to impose a ceasefire, restore peace and order and dissolve armed militias," he said.

But President Amin Gemayel condemned the planned Syrian intervention.

Local radio stations reported that a scouting patrol for the Syrian force has reached the suburban Khaled crossroad on the capital's southern edge.

A statement released by the presidential palace shortly after Mr. Gemayel flew back from a weeklong tour of Western Europe said:

"The president of the republic, underscoring the tragic humanitarian plight that prompted some

## Iraq says 2 Iranian attacks foiled

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said Saturday its naval units foiled two Iranian attempts to attack a disputed Iraqi oil terminal at the mouth of the Gulf.

A high command communiqué said several Iranian boats attacked the terminal but were repelled. One boat was sunk, another was hit and the rest fled, it said.

The communiqué made no mention of any action by the Iraqi air force or of Iranian artillery shelling of Iraqi civilian areas.

This appeared to indicate that both sides in the war were holding to an unofficial truce in attacks on towns or cities.

In Moscow on Friday, visiting Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz assured the Soviet leadership that his country was ready for immediate talks with Iran on ending their nearly seven-year-old war, TASS news agency reported.

"Iraq is prepared to sit down at the negotiating table immediately, should the Iranian side express the same preparedness," it said.

CIA ended up with arms destined for contras'

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The CIA secretly paid \$1.2 million for a shipment of weapons from Poland and Portugal originally bound for Nicaragua's anti-Sandinista rebels, according to a report published Saturday.

The arms purchase was apparently an attempt to bail out two key associates of Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Retired air force Major-General Richard V. Secord and California businessman Albert A. Hakim reportedly paid \$2.2 million to buy 358 tonnes of assault rifles, hand grenades and other munitions, unidentified sources told the Times.

But the plan somehow went sour and the pair found themselves in possession of an arms cache they could not unload, the newspaper said.

The Brotherton Accord is a loosely worded agreement reading more like a joint communique.

It spoke of the two neighbouring countries' "special relations of destiny" and common bonds including the Nile River and strategic interests.

Egypt is Sudan's northern depth, and Sudan is Egypt's southern depth," it said.

The two countries concluded in 1976 a mutual defence agree-

ment, which remains in force.

Unlike his attitude towards the 1982 integration pact, Mr. Mardi never has publicly criticised the defence accord.

Saturday's document said: "This charter is a first step towards meeting the aspirations of our two peoples for fraternity and kinship."

It called in general terms for improved ties between the two traditional allies since relations came under strain after Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri was toppled in a coup in 1985.

The agreement replaces a 1978 integration pact reached under Mr. Numeiri but repudiated last year by Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi when he came to power after elections in Sudan.

Mr. Mahdi, who arrived on Wednesday for an official visit to Cairo, signed the pact after talks with Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sedki.

He was due to hold further talks with President Hosni Mubarak on Sunday before returning to Khartoum.

Some sources quoted by the paper said the arms merchants may have lost \$1 million on the deal, but other sources said it was unclear whether Gen. Secord and Mr. Hakim risked their own capital or whether the money might have come from Swiss bank accounts that were under Col. North's control last summer.

North said to have given secret data to Iran, page 2

## Egypt and Sudan sign new 'brotherhood pact'

CAIRO (Agencies) — The prime ministers of Egypt and Sudan signed a "brotherhood pact" on Saturday to promote economic, industrial and agricultural cooperation.

It was the first practical sign of improved ties between the two traditional allies since relations came under strain after Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri was toppled in a coup in 1985.

The agreement replaces a 1978 integration pact reached under Mr. Numeiri but repudiated last year by Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi when he came to power after elections in Sudan.

Mr. Mahdi, who arrived on Wednesday for an official visit to Cairo, signed the pact after talks with Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sedki.

He was due to hold further talks with President Hosni Mubarak on Sunday before returning to Khartoum.

The new agreement voiced Egypt's support of Sudanese government efforts to end the four-year-old rebellion in southern Sudan led by John Garang. The rebels, demanding administrative and economic reforms, thus far have spurned Mr. Mahdi's overtures for peace talks.

The Sudanese side supports Egypt's good offices to help resolve the problem of the south and bring stability to the region," the agreement said.

enter Beirut for Syria's first major military intervention there since an Israeli siege in 1982 ousted 14,000 Syrian troops and Palestinian fighters.

News agencies said Amal militiamen and their leftist foes kept up sporadic barrages of grenade and machinegun fire in several parts of west Beirut, but neither side tried to gain ground.

"Why are the Syrians taking so long to get here? We can't bear it any more," said a resident in the harder Sanayeh district.

Bullets whined off walls, explosions shattered windows and rocket-propelled grenades set apartments on fire.

Civilians seeking food ventured onto streets near the Commodore Hotel, where fighters of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) basked in the sun outside. But sniper fire paralysed the main Hama shopping street nearby.

The fighting pitted Justice Minister Nahil Berri's Shi'ite Amal militia, against an alliance of Walid Junblatt's PSP and the Lebanese Communist Party.

Mr. Berri and Mr. Junblatt

(Continued on page 2)

## Shamir in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir began a private visit to Los Angeles on Saturday after arriving here Friday night from Washington.

Mr. Shamir addressed the World Affairs Council Friday night and reiterated his objections to an international conference on the Middle East. He contended that the U.S. would lose influence in the Middle East if Moscow was allowed to enter efforts for peace.

Pressing on the same theme last week, Mr. Shamir told a group of journalists in Washington that it would be "better" to formalise the U.S.-Israel relationship giving Israel the status of a full North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) ally, but said Israel would leave such a move to the U.S.

Mr. Shamir reiterated his desire to see an early end to the conflict and stressed the need to continue a two-week moratorium on the bombing of cities, which both sides are currently observing, TASS added.

Mr. Shamir's reiteration of the Kremlin's desire to see an early end to the conflict and a two-week moratorium on the bombing of cities, which both sides are currently observing, TASS added.

Earlier on Friday, Iraq said its warplanes hit a ship, the third in 24 hours, in the northern Gulf waters and vowed to escalate its economic war against Iran after declaring the two-week truce.

Iranian President Ali Akbar Velayati visited Moscow and Mr. Gromyko made clear that Tehran's view of the move.

Iranian President Khamenei said Iran also decided to halt its attacks on Iraqi cities.

The report was confirmed by another Palestinian source, who also spoke to AP on condition of anonymity. The source said the

clash started Saturday morning after Palestinian students of the Gaza City's Al Azhar University demonstrated and stoned Israeli

information, I presume it is true."

In another incident on Saturday, a firebomb was thrown at an Israeli car in the Gaza City's marketplace, the Israeli military said. Israeli-owned cars carry distinctive yellow license plates.

Confirming Saturday's clash in Ramallah, an Israeli army spokesman said: "Following a number of disturbances, during which a soldier was slightly wounded in the leg by a stone, a curfew was imposed in the centre of Ramallah shortly after 10.00 a.m. and lifted an hour later."

Saturday's protests follow almost daily incidents over the past two weeks throughout the occupied territories, said several students who were apparently wounded by rubber bullets fired by the soldiers. The agency could not provide any additional details.

On Sunday, the Islamic University and Al Azhar were ordered closed for three days after Israeli soldiers clashed with students, wounding five.

The Israeli military command could not confirm the reports.

But a military source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told AP that "if you received such an

## King and Queen arrive in Austria

VIENNA (Agencies) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor arrived here on Saturday on a private visit expected to last several days.

The King and Queen were received upon arrival by Austrian President Kurt Waldheim and his wife Elisabeth.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the King was to hold talks with Dr. Waldheim and Chancellor Franz Vranitsky during the visit.

Austrian Interior Minister Karl Blecha and other senior officials as well as the Jordanian ambassador to Austria were at hand to receive the King and Queen upon arrival here.

The King and Queen were seen off from Amman by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayez, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor are seen off upon their departure for Austria on Saturday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and other senior officials (Petra photo)

Adnan Abu Odéh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid ibn Shaker, Cabinet members and senior civil and military officials as well as Au-

stralian Ambassador to Jordan Arnold Moebius.

Prior to the King's departure, Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent.

## Arabs continue violent clashes with Israelis in W. Bank, Gaza

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip (Agencies) — Palestinian students clashed with Israeli troops and an Israeli car was damaged by a firebomb Saturday in the occupied Gaza City, Israeli and Palestinian sources quoted by news agencies said.

In the occupied West Bank town of Ramallah, Israeli troops used tear gas to break up a demonstration by some 200 Palestinians, the reports said.

Israeli troops surrounded Gaza City's Islamic University and tried to enter the campus, but were prevented from doing so by Palestinian students who blocked the gates, a university source said.

The source, who demanded anonymity, told AP an Israeli tank forced open one of the gates.

The Israeli military command could not confirm the reports.

But a military source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told AP that "if you received such an

## Zia arrives in Delhi on 'cricket diplomacy'

NEW DELHI (R) — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq arrived in New Delhi on Saturday for talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, two days after Indian and Pakistani troops drew back from battle positions along their border.

The visit, ostensibly for General Zia to watch a cricket match, marks an improvement in relations between countries which appeared ready to go to war last month.

Gen. Zia landed at Indira Gandhi International Airport about 5:45 p.m. under tight security and did not stop to reporters. He was greeted by Mr. Gandhi.

Earlier, before leaving Islamabad, Gen. Zia said that more cricket-related visits by the Indian and Pakistani leaders to each other's countries were proposed for later this year.

"We keep our commitments," Mr. Shamir said at a breakfast meeting with editors and columnists.

Mr. Shamir said Israel has not asked the United States to make an exception to the Anti-Apartheid Act and indicated that he does not expect the Reagan administration to cut off military aid to Israel over the issue.

He said Israel would explain its policy toward South Africa at a later time.

During his three-day visit to Washington, Mr. Shamir has repeatedly hailed the decision of Congress and the administration to grant Israel, Japan, Australia, South Korea and Egypt the status of a "major non-NATO ally."

After meeting with Mr. Reagan at the White House on Wednesday, Mr. Shamir said the new official description had added "a new dimension" to the U.S.-Israel relationship. He said on Thursday that it marked "the first formal definition of our status" with the United States.

Israel has no defence treaty with the United States but signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Washington in 1983.

The ultimate Israeli objective, according to administrative and congressional sources, is to gain the same status as NATO allies.

Fortunately for him, the

## Tamil rebels said ready for '

# Doctor reports typhoid in besieged Shatila camp

**BEIRUT (R)** — Typhoid has broken out among starving Palestinians trapped for months in a Beirut refugee camp by Shi'ite Muslim militiamen, according to a camp surgeon.

"The medical and nutrition situation in the camp has reached catastrophic stage," Canadian surgeon Chris Giannou told Reuters by radio Friday night.

He said several people had died after months of malnutrition. "Two or three times I saw people roasting rats on open fires to eat."

"The water shortage and pollution of the network has caused cases of typhoid, gastro-enteritis and skin disease."

Dr. Giannou, 37, heads a Palestine Red Crescent medical team in the Shatila settlement on Beirut's southern outskirts.

The grey huddle of shell-ravaged concrete and breeze-block dwellings house some 3,000 to 4,000 Palestinians, who form part of the diaspora created by the

new-born state of Israel in 1948. Shatila and its big sister camp of Bourj Al Barajneh, a kilometre away beside the main Beirut Airport Highway, have been under siege by the Shi'ite Amal militia since Oct. 29.

Amal announced on Wednesday that it had lifted the blockade, but Dr. Giannou said Shi'ite fighters, locked all week in fierce battles with rival leftist militias, have still ringing Shatila.

No refugees had been allowed in or out of the settlement, still hit by sporadic shelling. "Sixty per cent of the camp has been destroyed beyond repair, 30 per cent has been damaged but may be restored and only 10 per cent is now habitable," he said.

Reporters were unable to reach

Bourj Al Barajneh because sniper fire and clashes paralysed the streets of west Beirut.

Reports of severe hardship in the two Beirut settlements and in Rashidiyah, South Lebanon, have sparked international concern for an end to the camps war, which has cost around 800 lives. Amal loosened its siege of Rashidiyah last Sunday.

Dr. Giannou did not say how many typhoid cases had occurred in Shatila, where he and a French doctor worked for a year.

"Five people died of heart disease because of the lack of medication," he said. More than 1,000 refugees were packed into four small, damp underground shelters without electricity or proper ventilation, and respiratory problems were common.

He said the only hospital was in a cluster of four houses hit by 300 shells in the last three months. Parts were no longer usable, but sandbags and concrete roofs had provided protection.

## Beirut battles matched by radio war

**BEIRUT (R)** — "Beirut, we come with a smile on our faces," was a frequent refrain on Druze radio in the past five days as Druze-leftist forces assaulted Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia strongholds.

"Beirut, our love, what has happened? Beirut, O Beirut, please do not succumb," Amal radio sang in reply.

The street battles in which at least 150 people were killed were accompanied by an intense propaganda war on Beirut's dozen radio and television stations, most of which are militia-linked.

Playing emotional songs was only one of the gambits tried on the airwaves in a contest for hearts and minds.

When Education Minister Selim Hoss protested at "gunmen running amok on the streets," partisan radios skillfully edited his remarks to make it appear that he was criticising the other side.

For civilians cowering in blacked-out shelters, the radios are sometimes the only way to interpret the explosions outside, to judge when to dash for the bakery, to discover if relatives are safe or even to call the fire brigade.

Ghassan Mroweh wishes to inquire about his sister Mona Mroweh. She was heading for Baabek and he has not heard from her since yesterday," ran a typical message.

Twirling the dial to catch different stations, civilians hear successive newscasts, each introduced by a distinctive jingle and interspersed with bright commercials for carpets, Irish butter or the lottery.

Militiamen taking breaks between flareups prefer all-music FM stations — their orders come by walkie-talkie.

Radios have interrupted programmes to declare ceasefires or to say a joint security force has "pacified" a flashpoint, but for people on the spot such announcements can seem unreal.

At one point, close-range explosions and heavy firing were shaking the Reuter office while radios reported that a peace-keeping force had just deployed in the streets outside.

Even Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, Brigadier Ghabra Kanaan, has used the airwaves to urge fighters to stop shooting and get off the streets.

Amael leader Nahil Berri has appealed for an end to the "information war," but militias invariably exploit the radio stations they run or influence to accuse rivals of firing on peace-keepers or violating ceasefires.

Radios run by Falangist militias in east Beirut have provided minute-by-minute reports on the battles between their traditional foes and have been accused by west Beirut radios of "seeking to distort facts and ignite sectarian discord."

More Africans now view the conflict in Chad as having evolved from civil strife to a war waged against it by a foreign power, according to the sources.

The change has come about because most rebels who once fought President Hissene Habre's government in N'Djamena have joined forces with him.

The moves have added weight to Mr. Habre's argument that the 20-year-old civil war is over and that the continued occupation of part of Chad by several thousand Libyan troops is the only obstacle to peace, the sources say.

France has an estimated 2,400 soldiers in the southern half of its former colony.

Many African governments

## U.S. official confirms kidnapping was considered

**WASHINGTON (R)** — U.S. officials considered a plan in the past few weeks to kidnap the hijacker of an American plane in Lebanon and bring him to the United States for trial, an administration official said.

The disclosure Friday night was the latest revelation of U.S. covert activities which included approval by President Reagan of a plan to kidnap suspected extremists throughout the world and a reported scheme to support an Egyptian attack on Libya.

The reports surfaced days before the scheduled release of the Tower commission report into secret arms sales to Iran and the diversion of proceeds to Nicaraguan contra rebels, which White House officials acknowledged will be damaging.

The hijacker kidnap plan involved abducting one of four gunmen who seized Trans World Airlines (TWA) Flight 847 in June 1985, according to an official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

He said the plan, supported in principle by Justice Department

officials including Attorney General Edwin Meese, was rejected partly because of the danger of a kidnapping in Beirut.

He said another reason for rejecting it was that the man U.S. officials believe masterminded the hijacking was leader of a group now holding American hostages in Beirut.

A

U.S. grand jury has indicted four men on charges of hijacking the plane to Beirut and killing one of the passengers, a U.S. serviceman.

Several news organisations reported plans for attacks on Libya, all of which the White House denied.

The New York Times said Saturday Mr. Reagan approved a secret directive in early 1986 under which Washington would support an Egyptian strike on Libya in response to a Libyan military threat. The two countries continued to prepare for this contingency throughout last year, the newspaper said.

CBS News said Friday night that immediately after last April's U.S. bombing of Libyan leader

rough at this moment, but let no one doubt our resolve ... We're coming back and coming back strong," Mr. Reagan said.

The ex-actor told his audience: "I learned a lesson in my former profession. So let me give you a tip: We are saving the best stuff for the last act."

Administration officials said Mr. Reagan signed a directive in January 1985 authorising actions against extremists, including kidnapping those indicted of crimes against Americans and bringing them to the United States for trial.

So far, the United States has not tried to kidnap any suspected extremists under the order, they said.

NBC News Friday night quoted a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official in Tunisia as saying U.S. hostages in Lebanon would be held until 1989 but would not be killed.

The official told NBC in an interview that Islamic Jihad was using the hostages to protect itself from attack but would be strong enough after 1989 to release them.

## North said to have passed on classified information to Iran

**WASHINGTON** — Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver L. North, the fired National Security Council (NSC) staff aide in the Iran arms sales-contra aid affair, gave Iran top-secret intelligence information that was not supposed to be shared with foreigners, according to messages that investigators have retrieved from the NSC computer system that were described by informed sources on Thursday.

President Reagan authorised limited sharing of intelligence with Iran when he secretly approved selling arms to Tehran on Jan. 17, 1986. But two sources said the evidence in the computer messages discloses that North passed data from secret and top-secret intelligence that was designated "NOFORN," meaning it was not

to be seen by any foreign national.

As an NSC staff aide, North had access to some of the most sensitive intelligence on the continuing Iran-Iraq war, and one source said investigators have discovered that North in at least two instances provided the classified information during meetings with Iranian middlemen in the arms deal.

It is unclear precisely what type of intelligence North provided, although one knowledgeable source said the information would have aided Iran in its seven-year war with Iraq.

"Ollie was running his own covert operation within the authorised covert operation," one source said, adding that it was not

out to be a "nightmare," demonstrating that the administration was operating at cross-purposes. This is because Reagan had formally authorised the covert sharing of intelligence with Iraq, including information from sensitive U.S. satellite reconnaissance.

A key legal question raised by the messages is whether North believed he had authorisation from his superiors to pass the intelligence to Iran. If he was acting entirely on his own, North may have violated federal espionage laws, which for military personnel convicted of spying in peacetime carry the death penalty. However, if North was given authorisation by more senior officials, he may not have violated the law, according to one legal expert. — The Washington Post

## 4,000 Syrian soldiers moving towards W. Beirut

(Continued from page 1)

were among five Lebanese leaders who requested Syria's military intervention after day-long meetings in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and his top government and military aides Friday.

The other leaders who requested Syria's move, aside from Prime Minister Kamali, were Minister of Education Salim Hoss and Parliament Speaker Hussein Husseini.

Damascus Radio said Syria was prompted by national and humanitarian motives in deciding to respond to Lebanon's request for military help.

Interior Minister Abdulla Rasi and Minister of Information Joseph Skaff, both pro-Syrian, were invited to Damascus on Saturday, presumably to add their signatures to the intervention request.

That suggested the Syrians were marshalling multi-sect Lebanese support for the military intervention in Beirut.

Informed sources said the Syrian intervention force is made up of an armoured brigade comprising 100 Soviet-made T-62 tanks and 200 armoured personnel carriers.

News reports said the Syrians, backed by a battalion of commandos from the Syrian army's elite special forces and a mechanised infantry battalion,

Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon, maintains 25,000 troops in east and north Lebanon under a 1976 peacekeeping mandate from the 21-nation Arab League.

Local reporters said the Syrians have deployed hundreds of Soviet-made halftracks on both sides of the 50-kilometre-long highway connecting the border town of Massawa with the central mountain range across the eastern Bekaa Valley.

The vehicles are guarding the supply route for the Syrian intervention force, "one unnamed Syrian army officer told reporters in the Bekaa town of Chtaura.

News reports said the Syrians were marshalling multi-sect Lebanese support for the military intervention in Beirut.

The latest fighting follows more than four months of bitter clashes between Amal and Palestinians around Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. The PLO has accused Syria of direct involvement with Amal in the attacks on the camps.

According to a Fateh spokesman quoted by the Palestinian WAFA news agency, "Palestinian fighters, in particular those belonging to Fateh, are not involved in any way with the battles which have gone on for four days in west Beirut between various Lebanese factions."

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However, relatively heavy exchanges of rocket-propelled grenades and machine gun fire prevented the force from deploying

in the residential district of Karakol Druze, where Amal militiamen and their leftist foes man close-range positions in entrances to apartment buildings, a police report said.

The Lebanese Front, an alliance of right-wing Christians, said later Saturday the Syrian military intervention was a "violation of the United Nations Charter."

The front, which is headed by former President Camille Chamoun, urged the U.N. Security Council and the two superpowers to "speedily move to stop this flagrant aggression against a sovereign, independent state."

In Tunis, a Palestinian statement said Fateh fighters were not involved in the latest Beirut fighting.

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## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

An exhibition entitled "Bendikian" at the French Cultural Centre (until Feb. 28).

The Goethe Institute presents an exhibition entitled "Six Centuries of German Wooden Art" at the Petra Bank Gallery — Wadi Salib (until Feb. 22).

Fine arts exhibition by Jordanian artists at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Feb. 23).

An art exhibition by Mohammad Police and Munira Al-Tai at the Housing Bank Centre Gallery, 81754.

#### POETRY

Poetry recital by Jordanian poet Haydar Mahmoud at 8:30 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267

American Centre .. 643371

French Cultural Centre .. 6316178

Goethe Institute .. 641933

Soviet Cultural Centre .. 642033

Spanish Cultural Centre .. 620409

Turkish Cultural Centre .. 639777

Haya Arts Centre .. 665195

Hussein Youth City .. 6671816

Y.W.C.A. .. 661793

Y.W.M.A. .. 664251

Ammun Municipal Library .. 637111

Univ. of Jordan Library .. 843555

#### MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Oula's

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Queen Alia International Airport at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06) 532005, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)



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## The enigma of U.S. policy

THE late British prime minister, Sir Winston Churchill once observed that the Soviet Union under Stalin was a "riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma." While the mysteries and enigmas of the Stalinist era are being gradually unwrapped by the present Soviet leadership, one is tempted today to apply Churchill's aphorism to U.S. foreign policy both at the global and regional levels.

Globally, for instance, the logic behind President Reagan's strategic defence initiative (SDI) is a riddle for the whole world to unravel. The U.S. administration asserts that SDI would make the world safer and ensure universal peace; however, in strategic terms, SDI can be seen as an all-out effort to get a technological lead in space-based weapons, designed to acquire a first strike capability. While the Soviet initiatives at minimising the nuclear danger to the world through a programme of phased nuclear arms reduction seem more serious and genuine, it is a mystery why the U.S. is trying to demonstrate a penchant for violating some of the most important arms control treaties. After having thrown overboard the strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) of 1979 by reportedly deploying E-52 bombers tipped with cruise missiles in Western Europe, the U.S. is labouring to baffle the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty of 1972 so as to circumvent its provisions and make the launching of SDI appear to be in conformity with the treaty. This, in any case, cannot be considered a healthy precedent conducive to ensuring universal peace and security.

Regionally, the dynamics of U.S. foreign policy in the Arab Gulf and the Middle East, for example, remain a deep mystery particularly when one discerns contradictions between stated U.S. policies and actual U.S. actions in the region. By now, everyone is familiar with the absurd policy which the U.S. had adopted in order to curry favour with Iran, and the ridicule such a policy has elicited from friends and foes alike. America's feigning friendship to Arabs and yet providing false satellite intelligence to Iraq with a view to misdirect its war efforts have bogged the minds of everyone in the area. No doubt, all these things tend to spawn dilemmas, and to confuse friends as to which U.S. policies are trustworthy and consistent and which are not. One thing is certain though. Such ambivalence helps in bolstering Zionist schemes in the Middle East.

U.S. policy remains shrouded in an enigma on the question of Israel being awarded a bonus — probably for its notorious role as middleman in the Iran-contra affair — or being upgraded from the position of strictly strategic ally to the status of a non-NATO ally. This would certainly mean handing out more dollars to Israel, further militarising the region, encouraging more belligerence on the Zionist side and discouraging any forward movement in the direction of a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It appears that no U.S. Middle East policy can ever be implemented unless it has first received an Israeli imprimatur. And no U.S. policy for the Middle East can easily escape the proscriptive pressure by Israel to further its interests. This shameless process has been going on for the last four decades and no U.S. administration has mustered enough will to challenge it. Without a radical redemption from the manoeuvring of Zionists, U.S. policies are in danger of being riddled with aberrations, which could not only perpetuate the Arab-Israeli conflict, but also subject the U.S. to much ridicule around the world as a puppet of Israel.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Iraq offers peace

THE Iraqi decision to halt all raids on Iranian cities was received with support and satisfaction throughout the world. This decision proved once again that Iraq is keen on stopping the bloodshed and putting an end to the war with Iran. The end of the air raids on cities presents a new chance for mediation missions to try their hand again in bringing the two sides to the negotiating table for a comprehensive solution to the conflict. The long years of devastation and human losses ought now to make Tehran understand the situation in its right perspective. Tehran should realise that it cannot continue its aggression on Arab lands without paying a high price for that; and above all it should understand that no aggression would fulfil the dreams of the Iranian rulers. The long years of conflict proved beyond any doubt that the Iraqi people are determined to fight for ever to protect their rights and defend their soil. For this reason, we can only hope that the decision for halting the raids would draw a positive reaction from Tehran which should now allow mediation efforts to help arrange a ceasefire on the ground as well.

### Al Dustour: Amal pays the price

ONE cannot but feel deeply sad and distressed upon hearing about the on-going fighting in the streets of west Beirut. The fighting among the warring factions in the city has caused further loss of life among the innocent civilians and brought more destruction to new parts of the city. It seems that the Amal Movement which has laid siege to refugee camps for months killing or evicting their residents has now fallen victim to the great wrath of the Lebanese people and its different factions and groups. These groups are angered over Amal's continued brutal attacks on the innocent refugees, and so they are now waging a merciless war to evict Amal from the Lebanese capital. These groups are also trying to protect their own rights and their privileges and are seeing in Amal as a new power rising from the destruction of the country to assume control power and hold in its hand the destiny of the Lebanese people. The warring factions in Lebanon are also fighting the Amal Movement because it had proved that it is serving Israel's objectives and guarding its northern borders against any resistance attacks, and also acting instead of the Antonine Lahd's army.

### Sawt Al Shabab: Shamir continues rejecting peace conference

ISRAELI Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, wounding up a visit to the United States, Friday reiterated Tel Aviv's total rejection of the idea of holding an international peace conference. His statement actually reflects the official Israeli policy and the aggressive nature of the Zionist movement which continues to place obstacles in the path of peace. The United States pretended to be in favour of the idea of an international conference and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz issued a statement to this effect on the eve of Shamir's visit to the United States, but in fact Washington continued to hold on to views very close to those of Israel's concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict. During the visit, Shultz declared that the aim is not an international conference but direct negotiations thus summing up Washington's real policy towards the Middle East.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Does Jordan need more electricity generation?

IT is widely believed that the degree of development of any economy or, for that matter, the quality of life of any people can be measured by the per capita consumption of electricity. The truth of this observation is evident. The per capita consumption of electricity in the industrialised countries is obviously much higher than that of developing countries.

However, this fact does not mean that increasing the rate of electricity consumption may in itself make the people more advanced or the economy more developed. The increase in energy consumption is one of the results and not causes of economic development and social progress. Otherwise the call for energy conservation would run contrary to progress and development.

On the other hand, we observe that the per capita consumption of energy in America and Europe is nowadays 30 per cent less than it used to be 14 years ago, despite the continued economic growth and social progress in the industrialised world.

In Jordan, top priority was given to increasing consumption of energy, especially electricity. The rate of increase reached a staggering 17 per cent a year since 1974, at a time when the world was trying hard and succeeding in the conservation and reduction of energy consumption.

The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has invested over JD 150 million to generate electricity, besides spending over JD 50 million a year.

The number of electricity users in all categories exceeded 400,000 subscribers, more than the number of families or households in the country, which suggests that over 95 per cent of the population are now connected with the electricity network, the highest rate in any Arab country, including those who produce and export oil.

The purpose of increasing the consumption of energy beyond the rate of growth in Gross National Product (GDP) is to justify more expansion and the installation of yet more generators and equipment. Admittedly, this is an interesting process from the technological point of view, especially when both the JEA and the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources are run by electrical engineers whose imagination and technical competence is beyond question. They are keen to serve the country through the utilisation of technological achievements. But they may be less keen about national priorities and the financial considerations — especially when they notice, time and again, that raising millions of dollars to finance expansion does not cost more than signing credit agree-

ments and shaking hands with suppliers under the lights of the television cameras.

Now that all of Jordan's reasonable needs for electricity are more than satisfied, the JEA has become active in marketing Jordanian electricity outside the Kingdom, such as in Sinai and southern Syria, at bargain prices and on credit basis. It also started lighting highways, and whatever is needed to create more demand on electricity consumption and justify further expansion and more international tenders, which are under way.

One more question which may be equally important: Is it in the best interest of the country from the strategic security viewpoint to electrify the whole country from one central complex instead of spreading generators all over the country, as done in other countries where they worry about economic and national security considerations, and would not leave their fate in the hands of the technicians who may not be interested in financial statements or profit and loss accounts? What would have happened to Iraq or Lebanon, for instance, had they depended for all their needs of electricity on one authority, concentrating its equipment in one exposed port like Basra or Tyre?

## U.S. seeks to extradite Iranian arms dealer from Britain

### Americans say London-based man sent parts to Tehran, reports the Guardian's David Pallister

THE United States government is seeking extradition of an Iranian arms dealer in London, who, it claims, for five years arranged supply of sophisticated aircraft and missile parts to Tehran.

American investigators believe that Saeid Asefi Inanlou, who lives in a white mansion overlooking Stanmore Common in Middlesex, sent up to \$10 million worth of parts to keep in the air some of the Iranians' advanced Grumman F-14 Tomcats with their Phoenix missiles.

The extradition request is being drawn up by the assistant U.S. attorney in San Diego, Mr. Phillip Halpern, after the conclusion of a trial last week in which 10 people were sent to prison for stealing the parts from U.S. aircraft carriers and naval land stations. The case is one of several in America, with direct London connections, where the prosecution so far has refused to be moved by revelations of President Reagan's authorisation of arms sales to Iran.

Besides shipping spare parts for Chieftain tanks and three ships under contracts signed by the Shah, British exports last year also included \$240 million of Plessey's mobile AR-3D radar systems, designed to give long-range warning of high and low-level attacks.

Inanlou is said to have recruited a New York exporter, Edgardo Agustin, in 1981. Agustin allegedly brought in his brother, Franklin, an illegal Filipino immigrant who ran an insurance business in San Diego. A third brother, George, who lived in the Philippines and had access to U.S. bases there, was said to have been involved, as well as serving sailors and navy civilian personnel.

The American investigators, who spent months working with the British authorities in a co-ordinated surveillance operation, traced parts from three aircraft carriers and naval land stations in California and Virginia. Last Monday, Franklin and Edgardo, the last two to be sentenced, received prison sentences of 15 and 18 years respectively. An extradition request for George Agustin is being prepared for the Philippines government.

The case with which those convicted were able to steal the parts was revealed after an investigation by the U.S. naval audit service. It found that \$320 million of aircraft spare parts on 14 aircraft carriers could not be accounted for. "This does not mean that the navy lost it," said a senior officer in the administration's covert arms sales.

Inanlou's shopping list, according to American investigators, came from the Logistic Support Centre (Europe) of the Iranian air force, based on the sixth floor at 4, Victoria Street, London, next to Scotland Yard. Documents in the possession of the Guardian show that this building, which also houses the National Iranian Oil Corporation, has been the main Iranian arms procurement centre in the western hemisphere since the Gulf war started over six years ago.

The Iranian charge d'affaires in London has claimed that the office only purchases defence spare parts and "non-military logistical equipment," within the framework of British law. However, a list from the support centre, dated as early as September 1981, to the London office of a Connecticut company asks for a wide range of ammunition, howitzers, anti-aircraft guns, and mortar bombs.

Many of the parts from America, including those alleged to have been handled by Inanlou, have been airfreighted through Heathrow Airport. British Customs officials, to the fury of their American counterparts, have been reluctant to cooperate in the Inanlou case. After arresting him in July 1985, British Customs released him with no charges.

A Customs spokesman has told the Guardian that none of the

parts found at his house was licensable. This claim which is denied by the Americans, who say their list of the parts confiscated in London, including a \$500,000 computer, come within the schedule of the Export of Goods (Control) Order.

The official British position, as stated by Sir Geoffrey Howe in October 1985, is to deny the export of "any defence equipment which, in our view, would significantly enhance the capability of either side to prolong or exacerbate the conflict."

Besides shipping spare parts for Chieftain tanks and three ships under contracts signed by the Shah, British exports last year also included \$240 million of Plessey's mobile AR-3D radar systems, designed to give long-range warning of high and low-level attacks.

Inanlou has declined to speak to the Guardian.

## Why tar Arabs and Islam?

### By Mohammad Kamal



Mohammad Kamal

The following article appeared in the Feb. 17 issue of The New York Times under the same headline. The writer is Jordan's ambassador to the U.S.

WASHINGTON — I am perturbed by the continuing tendency of the American media to utilise the simplistic equation "Muslim-terrorist-Arab."

There are almost 200 million Arabs and close to a billion Muslims in the world. Is it honest or fair that they are blackened with the "terrorist" label through the indiscriminate use of an identifying "Muslim" or "Arab" adjective in media coverage of terrorist acts emanating from the Middle East?

Journalists, even those who pride themselves on objective reporting, are curiously selective in their descriptions. They never make reference to the Baader-Meinhof gang as "Christian terrorist." The Japanese Red Army Faction is never called "Shinto terrorist." The obliteration of camps and towns in Lebanon is not called "Jewish terrorism."

Reports from Lebanon invariably include reference to "Muslim West Beirut" — as if religion were responsible for the anarchy that reigns there. Beirut, until 1975, was a thriving cosmopolitan city, marked by the harmonious co-existence of Christian and Muslim quarters. And West Beirut was always a mixture of Muslims and Christians living side by side; it still is. The Muslims who live there have suffered no less from the violence and terror that have the Christians.

The present Israeli prime minister and at least one of his predecessors were adept practitioners of terrorism four decades ago. Today, many of those reasonably referred to as "terrorists" in the Middle East are Christians; others are Jews. Certainly there are Muslims who are terrorists, but do the words "Arab" and "Muslim" have to be attached immutably to the word "terrorist"? This offends the traditional American sense of honesty and fair play, and it certainly is contrary to the ethical norms of journalistic practice.

It is difficult to believe that this practice exists because of irresponsible editorial oversight. One is forced to ask: Could it be a premeditated plan to promote hatred of Muslims and Arabs and feed the fires of fanaticism and religious conflict? Terrorism and its disturbing linkage to Islam was one of the concerns expressed by the many heads of state who attended the fifth Islamic summit conference, held in Kuwait recently.

Moreover, the American media apparently found it convenient to ignore a resolution at the Islamic summit that unanimously condemned terrorism in any form as contrary to the teachings of Islam. Such a failure is but another form of the discrimination I have defined here.

Ethnic origin and religious affiliation do not carry built-in genes of criminal impulse. To attempt to create such an impression can eventually defeat mankind's pursuit of the peace, love, clarity and international brotherhood that all religions embrace, including Islam.

In his address, King Hussein reflected this concern by saying: "Many efforts are being made to weaken the Muslims by feeding their internal conflicts and inter-

nationalising their problems. We are witnessing today a carefully concerted campaign to tarnish our Islamic image by linking Islam to acts of terrorism carried out by certain individuals and groups. Islam, our religion, abhors such acts. Islam in which the preservation of life is a basic principle, prohibits any unlawful killing..."

It is difficult to believe that this practice exists because of irresponsible editorial oversight. One is forced to ask: Could it be a premeditated plan to promote hatred of Muslims and Arabs and feed the fires of fanaticism and religious conflict? Terrorism and its disturbing linkage to Islam was one of the concerns expressed by the many heads of state who attended the fifth Islamic summit conference, held in Kuwait recently.

As evidence of cruelty, it cited cases like these:

"It took 14 minutes to kill one prisoner in the electric chair in Alabama in 1983 and during his execution smoke and flame erupted from his head and legs."

"Another bad convulsion for eight minutes while he was being gassed in Mississippi, also in 1983."

"In Texas, a prisoner complained of pain for 10 minutes as he was being killed with an injection of poison in 1984."

"Spearheading Amnesty International's campaign is a new 80,000-word report on the use of the death penalty in the U.S. since its reinstatement in 1976 after a nine-year moratorium. Of 50 U.S. states, 37 have death penalty laws — 12 have executed prisoners since 1976 and another 21 have prisoners on death row."

The report says that chance can play a big part in death sentencing, and points to the wide discretion given to U.S. prosecutors, juries and judges.

For instance, elected local prosecutors can decide whether or not to seek the death penalty in particular cases, and their decisions might be swayed by political considerations, local feeling about the penalty and the high costs of capital trials. The report says many prosecutors are reluctant to ask for the death penalty unless under strong pressure to do so — but others seek it wherever possible.

A sentence might hinge on where the crime was committed and there are wide disparities in death sentencing across the nation — more than two-thirds of all executions since 1977 have been in the southern states of Florida, Georgia and Texas.

Amnesty International opposes the death penalty as a violation of the right to life and the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment. It urges governments to examine the evidence that the death penalty has no special deterrent value and can encourage a climate of violence and disrespect for human life.

Calling for abolition of the death penalty in the U.S., it points out that, even with the most stringent safeguards, it may be inflicted on the innocent — at least 23 wrongly convicted people are reported to have been executed in the U.S. this century

# Chinese force progress on Central Asian nomads

By Robert M. Poole  
National Geographic

YINING, China — The old man named Asayan Jaslik remembers a time, not so long ago, when the grasslands of Central Asia were lush and the world of his people, the Kazak, seemed limitless.

His grandfather would scoop him up and prop him on the neck of their horse, and they would gallop out together to visit their kinsmen who lived in yurts, the felt tents still used by nomads throughout China's far west.

## Nostalgia for olden days

"It was very joyful then," recalls Asayan, now in his 80s. "It was not as restricted as it is today. You could move everywhere. All between the mountains there was thick grass," he says, holding his hand waist-high. "Many Han have come since I was a boy."

In fact, more than 5 million Han, China's predominant ethnic group, now live in the frontier province known as the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Most have migrated there — to work on farms, to serve in the army, and to build factories — since the Communist state was founded in 1949.

The Han, who made up less than 6 per cent of the province's population three decades ago, have increased to almost 40 per cent. This has brought rapid change to Xinjiang, where some 13 million people live.

Twice the size of Texas, Xinjiang has long served as a buffer between China and the Soviet Union. Until this century, it was peopled by Turkic-speaking Uyghurs, Kazaks, Kirgiz, and other minority groups, most of them Muslims with ancestral ties to Mongolia and Persia rather than to China's heartland. They spoke a language sounding more like Persian or Arabic than Chinese.

Uyghurs, the main Turkic group, once lived a nomadic existence, but they settled down as merchants and farmers along the old Silk Road centuries ago. Kazak and Kirgiz still speak their own language and follow the seasons on horseback, but they make up a tiny segment of the total population — about 1 million between them.

## Han colonise region

The nomads, scattered

throughout the vast spaces of China's second-largest state, have felt the presence of the Han more keenly than others. Much of the pasture once used by Kazak and Kirgiz shepherds has been ploughed under by Han colonists. And since the 1950s, the Han have established more than a hundred state farms and doubled the land under cultivation in Xinjiang.

"It was a land of swamps and deserts when we first came," says Tsao Wenchuan, one of the first Hans to settle in Xinjiang. Tsao came in 1950 as a member of the People's Liberation Army, which helped establish one of Xinjiang's first modern cities, Shihzei. "There were wild pigs, foxes, and wolves," Tsao recalls. "The agriculture was undeveloped."

Tsao and his comrades cleared the land and hauled timber from the nearby mountains to build houses. They had no ploughs, so they made furrows with sharpened cannon barrels. Because no horses or oxen were available, the soldiers got into harness and pulled the ploughs. "We were determined," says Tsao, "to turn this desert into a garden."

They think they succeeded. Today more than 500,000 Han live and work in Shihzei, a place of poplar-lined streets, flower gardens, modern apartments, and factories. By the year 2000, a local official said, the population will reach 700,000 and the size of the city itself will double. "It will be like a new California," he says.

On the main road entering Shihzei, a billboard shows Hans, Uyghurs, and Kazaks holding hands and smiling under a slogan that reads: "Unite and Make China Prosper!"

That has a certain irony, since more than 95 per cent of Shihzei's people are Han, and therefore the chief beneficiaries of modernisation. Undoubtedly, the Han have brought things to Xinjiang that benefit all who live there — new hospitals, schools, highways, and housing. And minorities are not bound by the birth-control policies that limit Han parents to one child only.

## Tension runs deep

Despite all that, animosities remain. Outside the post office in Urumqi, Xinjiang's capital, a police poster reports the execution of a Han man who got drunk.



Vigorously getting ready for their autumn migration, Kazak nomads in China's far-western Xinjiang region strap their belongings on a Bactrian camel. Their pastoral traditions threatened by pressures to modernise, the Kazak still speak their Turkic language and follow the dictates of the seasons more readily than those of distant Beijing. Bactrian camels can carry 1,000 pounds 20 miles a day across the steppes of Central Asia.

fought with a Uyghur, and stabbed him to death.

Other resentments boil to the surface on occasion. Last year some 300 Uyghur students marched on Beijing, in an unauthorised demonstration against nuclear testing in their homeland.

Although many of the Turkic minority are reluctant to criticise Hans in public, many privately refer to Hans as "kafirs," or infidels. They note that, while some administrative jobs go to Turkic natives, the key political and military decisions are made by Hans.

The presence of the Chinese army in Xinjiang is also a sensitive point. Since tensions between the Soviets and Chinese flared in the 1960s, Beijing has kept Han militia and regular army troops stationed in Xinjiang, as many as 500,000 strong, according to some experts.

The army's primary mission is to guard the border, but soldiers also keep an eye on rebellious locals. On at least three occasions — in 1958, 1962, and 1981 — central authorities have called up the army to put down Turkic uprisings, a use of force deeply resented by Xinjiang natives.

Despite the assaults of the modern age, most Kirgiz and Kazaks manage to pursue their traditional ways, at least for now. On the road north of Yining, one.

Wormly, England, warned then that sections of the North Carolina and Virginia coastlines already were threatened.

Fleming has studied nearly 1,000 coastal cities which have disappeared, at least partially, since antiquity.

"It is happening around us, and we can't get anybody interested," Keckes said. "It is unbelievable. Politicians don't want to worry about the long term. They won't be around."

Venice is already in peril, Keckes said, because "it is sinking, but also water is rising around it."

Kiribati, a Pacific island nation, could disappear entirely, he added. So could the Sydney opera house.

Keckes, a flamboyant and widely respected Yugoslavian marine biologist, heads the United Nations Environment Programme's Centre for Oceans and Coastal Areas. He monitors regional centres from Nairobi, Kenya.

He came to the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation in Paris to confer with other specialists who echo his view — and his frustration that no one seems to be paying attention.

Keckes said increasing carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere raises temperatures, melting ice and causing the "greenhouse effect." At the same time, warmer water is expanding, raising sea levels.

Scientists fear a massive breakup of the Antarctic shelf which might speed the process dramatically. Keckes estimates sea level will rise by 1.5 metres to 3.5 metres, within three decades. Low-lying Pacific islands, such as Fiji, will lose fertile coastal lands.

Specialists warn that coastal cities everywhere will be threatened, defensive measures could run into the hundreds of billions of dollars, and the social impact could cause sharp conflicts among countries.

"Bangladesh will have to evacuate huge areas because they don't have the money to build dikes, like The Netherlands," Keckes said. "But where will they go? If they invade India, who could blame them?"

Working independently, other scientists have expressed similar fears. Last year, the first international symposium on "clues on the sea" met at Haifa.

Nicolas Fleming, of the Institute of Oceanographic Studies in



Ringed in by vast deserts and high, rugged mountains, Chinese Central Asia — Xinjiang — developed in an isolation only recently broken by the forces of modernization.



The host breaks bread. He offers the first piece to the guest of honour. Then comes dinner —

racks of spicy kabobs, followed by four other lamb courses that end, four hours later, with a

noodle-and-broth dish.

"We developed as a hospitable people," says Abdul Kadir, a Kirgiz living in Artux, "because we were always scattered and always travelling. We had to rely on each other for food and drink. If we have one loaf of bread, we save half for the stranger. If we have half a loaf, we save half of that, even if our own grandchildren have less to eat."

In addition to their traditions of hospitality, many of today's Kazaks and Kirgiz still treasure the outdoor life, living in tents and sleeping under the stars.

"I want my children to do what I have done, to keep animals and live as I have lived," says Turde Ahun, a Kazak shepherd who has spent his life in the rolling Tian Shan, or Celestial Mountains, of northwestern Xinjiang. "It is all right if they want to live in the city, but most of them are like me. They don't like to study. They like to work."

A son, one of seven children, proudly nodded his assent, grinned at the old man, and pointed to the family's huge flock of sheep, now bleating and grazing

in the thin moonlight of an autumn evening.

Whether such scenes will endure in Tian Shan is an open question.

Thousands of Kazak horsemen have been "reassigned" as farmers in a part of Xinjiang that lies west of Yining, hard by the Sino-Soviet border. Here more than 14,000 Kazaks till the land, growing corn instead of sheep.

**Lancers struck swiftly**

As the lamb boils over a fire of pine and sheep dung, their visitors enter the family yurt, where thick carpets of red, blue, and yellow wool form a bright circle.

A woman passes around an urn of water, precious in this desert region, so that everyone can wash.

Another woman, in a red kerchief and jangling silver bracelets, pours goat-milk tea from a steaming pot. The guests slurp the tea from bowls, making as much noise as possible to show their appreciation.

## Four-hour dinner

The host breaks bread. He offers the first piece to the guest of honour. Then comes dinner —

racks of spicy kabobs, followed by four other lamb courses that end, four hours later, with a

noodle-and-broth dish.

"We have greater resources than Saudi Arabia," said an official in Xinjiang. "And we have already laid the foundations for future development."

Nomads, he said, will be involved in that development. "It is our party's intention to help rid them of their backward living conditions. Gradually, they are joining the society."

The change has already begun in the Altay Mountains of northern Xinjiang. Where Genghis Khan once could gallop between clear horizons of grass, the hills sprout smokestacks and oil refineries, and convoys of tanker trucks choke the road.

Beside the road, a Kazak family on migration huddles with its sheep, keeping its livestock safe from the traffic, waiting to cross over.

# Algeria's population growth rate outstrips job prospects

By Charles Lambelin  
Reuter

Algerie-Actualites said.

The labour ministry has set up a committee to study steps to preserve existing jobs and create new ones as an economic and social development priority, the weekly added.

The government is stressing the need for Algeria to meet demand for consumer goods through domestic production rather than imports, thus saving hard currency and creating jobs.

Increasing urbanisation and the decline of the rural sector have aggravated the employment problem. Agriculture, which accounted for 50 per cent of jobs in 1967, provided only 25 per cent by 1984.

Over-crowding in cities — three million now live in Algiers, a city planned for 600,000 — has created an acute housing shortage even though, according to Prime Minister Abdellah Ben Badis, 760,000 flats went up between 1980 and 1985.

Noureddine, a taxi driver from Algiers, dreams of getting married but says he will have to wait perhaps "four or five years" until he finds a flat.

Large-scale investments were shelved and state firms were told to become more efficient — in other words cut jobs.

While 140,500 new jobs a year were created from 1980 to 1984, the figure dropped to 116,000 in 1985 and about 100,000 last year, Algerie-Actualites reported.

To provide work for job-seekers, the economy will have to create four million jobs between now and the year 2000 — 914,500 from 1985 to 1989, 1.29 million from 1990 to 1994 and 1.677,000 from 1995 to 2000.

Development policy must increase production through low-cost, labour-intensive investment if the challenge is to be met, Algerie-Actualites agreed. "Give the country a three-year respite (from population growth) and you would stop talking about a crisis, scarcities, and fluctuating oil prices."

"Otherwise we shall have to give up any hope of development and pray God that no other catastrophe hits us. One does not procreate with impunity, whatever the moralists may say."

## Foreign fur trade threatens Iraq's desert fox

By Subhy Haddad  
Reuter

tomers were West Germans, Italians, Yugoslavs, Poles, Chinese and South Koreans working on development projects in northern Iraq. Recently, he bought 4,000 pelts from a single bedouin hunter, the fox's main enemy.

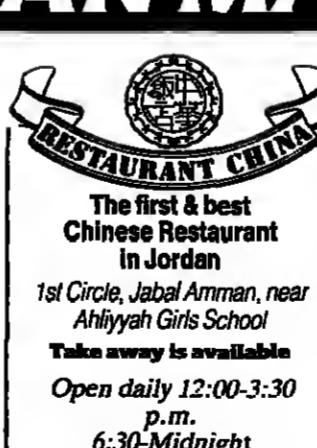
Naive to the Arabian Peninsula, north east Africa and parts of Iran and Iraq, the animal used to roam the Jazira plain and nearby mountain foothills of Sinjar some 400 kilometres north of Baghdad in large numbers.

But today the bedouins complain that the fox, despised for its appetite for farmers' poultry, is no longer as common as it was five years ago.

The bedouin roaming have developed skilful trapping methods. They do not use guns or metal traps which would harm the animal's skin ... theirs are ingenious wood traps erected over open pits," Othman said.

So far there are no effective rules for the preservation of wildlife in the region. The upsurge in foreign demand for fox furs is actually threatening the animal with extinction in some areas, Othman said.

## JORDAN MARKET PLACE



# Arsenal, Tottenham ease into FA Cup 6th round

LONDON (R) — London's threatened domination of the English soccer season gained impetus when Arsenal and Tottenham eased into the quarter-finals of the Football Association (FA) Cup.

Arsenal's unspectacular and unexpected climb up the First Division table has not been met with unanimous approval and it won few new friends with the manner of its 2-0 win over Second Division tailenders Barnsley Saturday.

Not for the first time this season Arsenal's opener came via a Martin Hayes penalty after an hour and the relief on the Highbury terraces was mirrored on the pitch.

The mercurial Charlie Nicholas was immediately taken off the substitutes' bench and the Scottish striker showed a refreshing sense of adventure with a breath-taking goal in the closing stages.

Like the jealous neighbour it is, Tottenham took the same route to victory against First Division struggler Newcastle who gave as good as it's got until Clive Allen netted his 35th goal of the season with a 20th minute penalty.

Arsenal, second in the First Division, will be hoping to keep alive its hopes of winning the English treble when it meets its great north London rival in the second leg of the less important

League Cup semifinal in eight days. Tottenham won the first leg 1-0.

The two Londoners are joint favourites to win the FA Cup with league leader Everton, who meets Wimbledon today.

London's representation in the last eight of the FA Cup could be as high as four because West Ham and Watford both drew away from home and will be favourites to win their midweek replay.

West Ham enjoyed an excellent 1-1 draw at Sheffield Wednesday, while Watford was relieved to escape with a similar result at Third Division Walsall.

But London's fifth surviving club, Queen's Park Rangers, failed to reach the sixth round when it lost 2-1 at Second Division Leeds.

Whatever the outcome of Walsall's return date at Watford, the Third Division is guaranteed one club in the quarter-finals following Wigan's splendid 3-0 home win over Second Division Hull.

But rejuvenated Coventry produced the most impressive win of the day when it travelled to Second Division high-fliers Stoke to secure a one-goal victory.

## American NBA roundup

### Jabbar hits scoring mark in LA win

NEW YORK (AP) — Kareem Abdul Jabbar may have reached another National Basketball Association milestone — 36,000 career points. But it was the one-game total of Chicago's Michael Jordan that worried the 39-year-old centre and his Los Angeles Lakers teammates.

"We won because we were able to stop Jordan down the stretch, and because we only let them have two offensive boards in the second half after letting them hurt us in the first half," Abdul Jabbar said after the Bulls' all-star guard got 33 points in the Lakers' 110-100 victory Friday night.

Jordan leads the NBA with a 37-point average.

Abdul Jabbar, who finished with 17 points and ran his career total of 36,002, hit the 36,000 milestone with a skyhook that gave the Lakers a 100-94 lead.

Magic Johnson led Los Angeles with 28 points. James Worthy and Mychal Thompson added 18 points apiece for the Lakers, who beat the Bulls for the 12th time in their last 13 meetings.

Elsewhere, it was Indiana 107, Atlanta 105; Philadelphia 123, Sacramento 91; Dallas 122, San Antonio 107; Washington 118, Utah 113, and the Los Angeles Clippers 121, Denver 107.

76ers 123, Kings 91

Andrew Toney, who has missed 25 games for Philadelphia, scored a season-high 32 points to lead the 76ers past visiting Sacramento. Toney's performance, in just his 12th game since returning from foot problems, came on the heels of a 27-point game

### E. Germany wins early in Euro meet

LEUVIN, France (R) — Peerless long jumper Heike Drechsler and shot putter Ulf Timmermann delivered the first two gold medals of the European Indoor Athletics Championships to East Germany.

Drechsler retained the women's title with ease as she reeled off six jumps, none of which her outclassed rivals could match.

Timmermann turned the tables on Swiss Werner Guenthor, de-throning last year's champion who beat him into second place in the 1986 outdoor championships of Europe.

Veteran Polish sprinter Marian Woronin broke his own European 60 metres record, slicing 0.01 seconds of his 13-day-old mark as he clocked 6.52 seconds in the semis — an ideal boost as he chased his fifth European indoor title in the final later Saturday.

Drechsler, world champion in 1983 when only 18, defended the

and emerged the 1-0 winner, courtesy of a Micky Gunn goal after 72 minutes.

There was further good news for Arsenal in the league when third-placed Liverpool failed to move above the Londoners after being held to a 2-2 draw at Aston Villa despite going ahead after 40 seconds with a Craig Johnston goal.

But an own goal by Mark Lawrenson, Ireland's European Championship hero in Scotland on Wednesday, and a 43rd minute effort from defender Paul Elliott left Liverpool trailing until Paul Walsh grabbed a late equaliser.

Everton continues to lead the First Division with 54 points, followed by Arsenal (53) and Liverpool (52).

The Scottish Cup provided the most romantic tale of the day when highland league outfit Peterhead came from behind to beat 10th-placed Dundee United.

A large percentage of Peterhead's supporters' club members will be unable to attend next week's replay.

Leading cup contender Dundee United, who meet Barcelona in the quarter-finals of UEFA Cup, was almost a victim of a surprise at First Division strugglers Brechin when it was fortunate to score a one-goal victory.

Wednesday against Golden State, Pacers 107, Hawks 105

Beating Atlanta at the Omni was a new experience for most Indiana players. The Pacers had lost 15 straight games in Atlanta, dating back to March 26, 1981. Mavericks 122, Spurs 107

"There was certainly a lot of Mark Aguirre out there tonight," said Atlanta coach Bob Weiss said after the Dallas forward scored a season-high 41 points. Bullets 118, Jazz 113

"When he's on a roll everything goes well for them," Utah forward Kelly Tripuka said of

Washington's Moses Malone, who scored 35 points and pulled down 15 rebounds. "Too much Moses... too much Moses."

Clippers 121, Nuggets 107

Michael Cage scored 28 points and pulled down a game-high 18 rebounds as Los Angeles made 14 free throws in the final quarter to overcome 40 points by Denver's Alex English.

Forward Kenny fields scored 18 points and centre Benoit Benjamin added 17 for the Clippers, who have recorded three of their nine victories this season against the Nuggets.

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Forward Kenny fields scored 18 points

## Third World debt may reach 1,080b in 1987

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Debts of poor countries will reach a total of \$1.08 trillion this year, the World Bank report predicted.

"The fact that debt did not increase much last year, in fact by only about one per cent in real terms, is not a good thing in these current circumstances," said Mr. Jean Baneth, the Frenchman who heads the bank's economic analysis and projections department.

"It is not a good thing because it reflects the drying up of financing following the Mexican crisis almost half a decade ago and because it imposed on developing countries an enormous adjustment effort."

Mr. Charles Larkum, a Briton in charge of the external debt division said that if inflation is allowed for, the total debt actually dropped during 1986.

The bank's annual study of poor countries' debts says they have kept up relations with their creditors by stalling their development and reducing their people's incomes. They already have low average incomes, from \$10 a year of the average Ethiopian to \$2,410 in Argentina, compared with \$16,330 a year for the average Swiss.

The World Bank is owned by 151 governments, with the United States holding the biggest block of shares. It lent them more than \$16 billion in the year that ended last June 30.

Lending from government and intergovernmental bodies like the

World Bank have been increasing while lending from commercial banks dropped.

### Attitudes harden

"Bankers' attitudes have hardened with the passage of time, and the perceived incentives for further lending have been weakened," the report says.

Money flowing from poor to richer countries over the last three years, in the form of payments of principal and interest, amounted to \$66 billion beyond what came into the poor countries as new lending. The shortfall was \$29 billion last year, up from \$26.3 billion in 1985, according to the bank.

This outflow reverses the usual trend. Traditionally, capital flows from rich countries to poor ones: Investors get a good return on their money, while the investment in better roads, dams, farms and factories creates new jobs and raises living standards in the borrowing countries. That is what happened in the United States in the last century, and in Japan after World War II.

The report says sacrifices by the poor countries are not enough to get them growing again — there must be more lending from abroad.

U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker proposed in October 1985 to lend another \$29 billion to 15 heavily indebted countries, in exchange for growth-oriented economic policies by the countries.

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Righter Institute

### FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 22, 1987

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A Sunday when you have the chance to live whatever lofty school of thought you agree with. There will be the temptation to break up existing home harmony.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Out of town communications can be a test now, so use your wisdom. Don't make any hasty moves.

**Taurus** (Apr. 20 to May 20) You feel under pressure today. Don't start any arguments with your mate. Remain poised.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Something may happen today that is not to your liking. Postpone handling a civic affair.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21) It's a good day to enjoy the hobbies you like. Forget work that could not turn out as you want it to.

**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) As amusement you have been looking forward to is postponed. Take this in your stride and remain calm.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) The situation may be difficult at home today, but don't try to run away from it since the outside world is worse.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are finding it difficult to gain the data you need, but don't change your views until you have found it.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try not to worry about practical affairs or you may wind up depressed. Meditate and think positive.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get into philosophical studies and avoid the tendency to feel discontented.

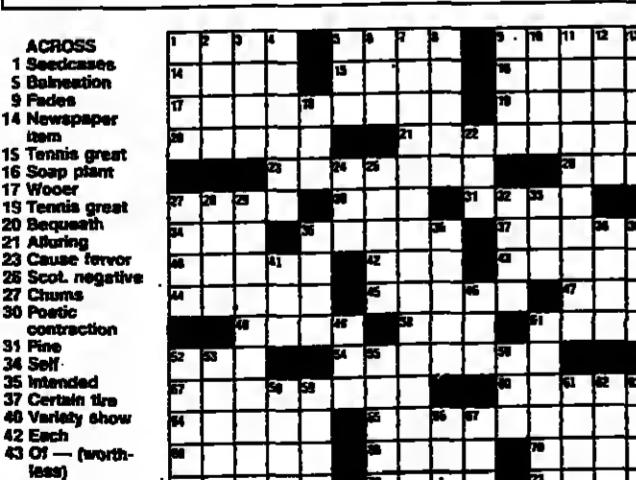
**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Take care you do not upset the one you love. Show more affection for this person and he/she will be happier.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You usually get along well with all kinds of people, but you have to use tact today since things are a bit strange.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) It's not a good day to get into any credit or civic affairs since your judgment could be rather faulty now.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** ... he or she will feel that whatever he or she decides is right, so you must teach this one to listen to others. Make sure to provide for a fine education and add foreign languages since there is bound to be much travel here. The field of imports is fine here.

### THE Daily Crossword



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1	Seascape	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	Balneum	5		14		15		16		17	
9	Fades	10		11		12		13		14	
14	Newspaper	15		16		17		18		19	
19	Tennis great	20		21		22		23		24	
23	Wooer	24		25		26		27		28	
25	Tennis great	26		27		28		29		30	
29	20 Sequence	30		31		32		33		34	
32	Cause favor	33		34		35		36		37	
35	Scot. negative	36		37		38		39		40	
37	27 Chums	38		39		40		41		42	
39	30 Poetic	40		41		42		43		44	
41	Practition	42		43		44		45		46	
43	Self	44		45		46		47		48	
45	Intended	46		47		48		49		50	
47	Certain tire	48		49		50		51		52	
49	40 Variety show	50		51		52		53		54	
51	42 Each	52		53		54		55		56	
53	43 — (worthless)	54		55		56		57		58	
54	44 Lock of hair	55		56		57		58		59	
55	45 Playground item	56		57		58		59		60	
56	47 Pervade	57		58		59		60		61	
57	48 — by	58		59		60		61		62	
58	50 United	59		60		61		62		63	
59	51 Being	60		61		62		63		64	
60	52 —	61		62		63		64		65	
61	53 —	62		63		64		65		66	
62	54 Originally	63		64		65		66		67	
63	55 IRS word	64		65		66		67		68	
64	56 Let up	65		66		67		68		69	
65	57 — city	66		67		68		69		70	
66	58 Huge old style	67		68		69		70		71	
67	59 Tied	68		69		70		71		72	
68	70 Slippery	69		70		71		72		73	
69	71 Detect	70		71		72		73		74	
70	72 Garnish	71		72		73		74		75	
71	73 Meeting; abbr.	72		73		74		75		76	
72	77 —	73		74		75		76		77	
73	78 —	74		75		76		77		78	
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89	94 —	90		91		92		93		94	
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91	96 —	92		93		94		95		96	
92	97 —	93		94		95		96		97	
93	98 —	94		95		96		97		98	
94	99 —	95		96		97		98		99	
95	100 —	96		97		98		99		100	
96	101 —	97		98		99		100		101	
97	102 —	98		99		100		101		102	
98	103 —	99		100		101		102		103	
99	104 —	100		101		102		103		104	
100	105 —	101		102		103		104		105	
101	106 —	102		103		104</td					

# Vetoos by U.S., U.K. block sanctions against Pretoria

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States and Britain have vetoed a resolution calling for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa as a way of ending its apartheid race policies.

Friday night's U.N. Security Council vote came at the end of a four-day debate on racial turmoil in South Africa, where a state of emergency is in force.

West Germany also opposed the draft, while France and Japan abstained.

Italy, the other Western member of the 15-nation council, voted for the resolution, sponsored by five non-aligned countries — Argentina, Congo, Ghana, the United Arab Emirates, and Zambia. Also voting in favour were Bulgaria, China, the Soviet Union and Venezuela.

The resolution, expressing outrage at the "Pretoria racist regime's further intensification of its repressive rule," would have imposed a range of mandatory sanctions similar to those enacted last year by the U.S. Congress over President Reagan's veto.

It would have barred imports of South African krugerrand coins, military goods, sugar, uranium, coal, iron, steel, and agricultural products, and would have prohibited exports to South Africa of computers, crude oil and petroleum products.

Air links, nuclear trade, South African deposit accounts and the promotion of tourism would also have been banned, and tax treaties terminated.

Speaking immediately before the vote, U.S. Ambassador Herbert Okun said Washington "totally rejects the notion that we should eliminate apartheid by provoking the collapse of the South African economy and a subsequent violent revolution."

The United States did not believe the United Nations should mandate to all its members what their appropriate course of action should be, he said.

It would be all but impossible to enforce worldwide mandatory sanctions and very difficult to agree later whether sufficient progress had been made toward dismantling apartheid to warrant lifting them, Mr. Okun said.

Ambassador James Gbeho of Ghana, one of the sponsors of the resolution, appealed to U.N.

## 7 injured in 2 attacks in South African townships

PRETORIA (Agencies) — Seven blacks were injured in two separate attacks in South Africa's racially-segregated townships. Pretoria's Bureau For Information said Saturday.

Two women and three children were seriously hurt when petrol bombs were thrown by "radicals" at a home in Mamelodi township outside Pretoria in the early hours of Friday morning, the bureau said in a routine report covering unrest over the previous 24 hours.

It said the house was considerably damaged in the attack which was being investigated by police.

A black man and woman were seriously injured in a black township near the Indian Ocean port of Durban when two men threw a hand grenade into a bakery in which they were working, the statement said. Police were investigating.

The bureau said 156 students were arrested by security forces after what it said appeared to be an entire school "intimidated pupils" at another school in the Botshabelo township near Bloemfontein.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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#### FORCE THE SURRENDER

Neither vulnerable North deals.

**NORTH**

♦ Q J 4

♦ K 9 8

♦ A 8 5

♦ A K Q J

**WEST**

♦ A 10 8 3 2

♦ K 7 6 6

♦ 7 7

♦ A 5 3 2

♦ 9 8 7 3

♦ K 6 2

♦ 4 6 5 5

♦ 7 4

**SOUTH**

♦ 9

♦ Q J 10 6 4

♦ Q 10 5 0

♦ 10 9 3 2

**The bidding:**

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass

2 NT Pass 3 ♦ Pass

3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Nine of C

When you have long trumps, winning defense often consists of forcing declarer to ruff and fatally weaken his trump holding. East exploited that principle perfectly on this hand from a recent tournament.

Once South elicited delayed heart support from his partner, he chose the suit game because of his singleton. With a more fortunate trump break, a winning diamond

against South Africa and only reluctantly agreed in September to adopt a weaker package of sanctions along with the European Community. It includes a ban on imports of steel, iron and gold coins.

Before the council vote, West Germany warned South Africa's neighbours Friday of serious consequences for them if mandatory economic sanctions were imposed against Pretoria and questioned whether effective relief could be provided them.

Hans Werner Lautenschlager, the West German chief delegate, said South African threats of counter-measures in the region should be taken seriously.

Given the present economic, traffic and geographical conditions, such counter-measures might entail serious consequences for the neighbouring states, he said.

It was an open question, he said, whether help from abroad would be sufficient to redress a further deterioration of their already precarious economic situation. Mr. Lautenschlager said in an address in the Security Council.

While denouncing the South African system as a violation of elementary human rights, Mr. Lautenschlager said it was hard to imagine that increased economic pressure could effectively alter "the rigid mentality of apartheid" and bring about its abolition.

The end of apartheid could not be prevented in the long term, he said.

He did not say whether West Germany would vote against the resolution, which diplomats said was likely to be vetoed by the United States and Britain.

Raphael Muli Kiili of Kenya said the South African government had engaged in devious manoeuvres to try to convince the world that reforms were underway while the situation in the country had assumed genocidal proportions.

He said his government favoured comprehensive mandatory sanctions and that the resolution before the council was the least the 15-nation body could do in face of Pretoria's audacious challenge to Security Council authority.

members to "move away from short-sighted and narrow motives" and to take firm action.

He said the draft did not seek to go beyond the measures already endorsed by the legislature of various member states.

Italy's Maurizio Bucci said selective mandatory sanctions could play a useful role as a "powerful political message and as an instrument to exert gradual pressure for change" on the South African government.

In Pretoria, Foreign Minister Pits Botha said British and Asian vatoes of the U.N. resolution would provide only temporary respite from what he called an international vendetta.

He said in a statement soon after the results of Friday night's Security Council vote that he expected new plans were already being made to instigate worldwide sanctions.

Mr. Botha called on moderate South Africans to unite against the moves.

"(South Africans) would not be prescribed to, especially by countries where there were indications of a semblance of democracy," he said.

Mr. Botha said the outcome had been expected, except for the vote by Italy. He said he would contact his Italian counterpart on the "inexplicable" action of the Italian government.

In London, Britain's opposition Labour Party condemned as disgraceful Britain's veto.

The government's decision to veto South African sanctions is particularly disgraceful since the Security Council resolution followed closely the proposals overwhelmingly adopted by the U.S. Congress," Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, Denis Healey said.

He accused Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of giving aid and comfort to South African President P.W. Botha in the middle of the campaign for the whites-only elections set for May 6.

Mrs. Thatcher has continually opposed full economic sanctions

against South Africa and only reluctantly agreed in September to adopt a weaker package of sanctions along with the European Community. It includes a ban on imports of steel, iron and gold coins.

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It was an open question, he said, whether help from abroad would be sufficient to redress a further deterioration of their already precarious economic situation. Mr. Lautenschlager said in an address in the Security Council.

While denouncing the South African system as a violation of elementary human rights, Mr. Lautenschlager said it was hard to imagine that increased economic pressure could effectively alter "the rigid mentality of apartheid" and bring about its abolition.

The end of apartheid could not be prevented in the long term, he said.

He did not say whether West Germany would vote against the resolution, which diplomats said was likely to be vetoed by the United States and Britain.

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## U.S. to consult allies on SDI tests

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two senior arms control specialists are making plans for extensive consultation with the United States' allies before President Ronald Reagan decides whether to approve new "Star Wars" tests, sources say.

The tentative decision to send Paul H. Nitze and Edward Rowley to Western Europe, Asia and the Pacific next week indicates that the United States' allies may be ready to implement a broad interpretation of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

There were limits to Moscow's patience and, if Washington did not reverse its policy, the Soviet Union would act.

"We will tell you when this is going to happen," the radio quoted him as saying.

The Soviet Union has never announced tests in advance or reported that they have taken place but independent scientific bodies have monitored them.

Moscow introduced its moratorium in August 1985 but Washington declined to join it, citing verification problems and its own security needs.

On television Friday night, Mr. Gorbachev sidestepped a question from a man in Tallinn who asked when the next nuclear test would take place by asking him what he thought. The man said: "I think we could wait a little."

Mr. Gorbachev then reiterated accusations that Washington wanted to achieve military superiority and exhaust the Soviet Union economically.

A senior U.S. official, in an interview Friday, said "the Pentagon feels they could do better if one would implement the broader interpretation, rather than the narrow one."

But the official, who discussed the situation only if his name was withheld, said Mr. Reagan had not decided on expanded Star War tests.

"It's still an unsettled matter within the administration, and between the White House and Congress, and with our allies, and we want to do some consultation before any decision is made," he said.

While Britain is inclined to support whatever decision Mr. Reagan makes, several of the other allies are hesitant about expanding Star Wars tests because they feel it could hurt U.S. negotiations with the Soviet Union aimed at reducing nuclear weapons, the official said.

U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Geneva are close to agreement on reducing intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

They want to redo the waiting-time for journalistic visas to a

## Moscow to announce nuclear test in advance

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev has said that Moscow will announce its next nuclear test in advance, breaking with a tradition of silence about such explosions, Moscow Radio reported Saturday.

Mr. Gorbachev, speaking Friday in the Estonian capital, Tallinn, said Moscow was not yet conducting tests although it had abandoned its unilateral moratorium when the United States carried out its first blast of the year earlier this month.

The exact timing of the test was unknown, but the monitors were told to keep their equipment off for at least three days, Jacob Scherr, an attorney for the U.S. Natural Resources Defence Council told the Associated Press.

"We were told there was going to be a test," Mr. Scherr said, speaking by telephone from the city of Karkaralinsk in northern Kazakhstan.

A new test would mark the first such explosion since August 1985, when the Kremlin began a unilateral moratorium on testing that was extended four times and finally expired on Jan. 1.

Mr. Scherr said the order to turn off the monitoring equipment came after Tom Cochran, head of the Natural Resources Defense Council, met this week with Communist Party Secretary Anatoly F. Dobrynin to an attempt to win permission to keep the seismic devices during a Soviet test.

On television Friday night, Mr. Gorbachev also spoke to Mr. Cochran about the idea during a reception at the Kremlin for participants in an international forum on disarmament.

The nuclear testing issue has been a key component of the Kremlin's public stand on arms control since the moratorium was announced to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

## 12 nations table proposal on freedom of information

VIENNA (R) — Twelve Western nations have tabled a 15-point proposal at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) for improving general access to information and journalists' working conditions.

The proposal would oblige signatory states to allow unimpeded reception of broadcasts across frontiers, it was announced at a news conference.

The proposal was submitted by the delegations of Spain, Britain, Ireland, Luxembourg, Belgium, West Germany, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Portugal and the United States.

U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Geneva are close to agreement on reducing intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

They want to redo the waiting-time for journalistic visas to a

maximum of two months, increase opportunities of individual as against group travel for foreign journalists and ensure they are not hindered in their news gathering.